child of his first wife.

lieved.

man who makes excuses and hasn't a plan

He took up with Myron T. Herrick, Gov-

ernor of Ohio, because he did things, and

did them right, when he was a clerk in a

bank in which Mr. Hanna was interested.

This liking of the Senator for Mr. Her-

rick because he was a young man who

knew, is one of the secrets of the latter's

rise, for Mr. Hanna was among those who

saw to it that young Herrick was rewarded

by advancement for his diligence in busi-

The two men have been friends even

since the younger proved to the older that

ago Mr. Hanna had been so impressed

Congressman William McKinley, along

with the majority of the Republican candi-

dates for Congress, had been defeated

for reëlection in 1890, following the drafting

Hanna several days after the votes had

been counted, and in the course of the con-

What is your opinion of my defeat?"

and shook his finger emphatically.

Mr. Hanna leaned forward in his chair,

"It's the forerunner of your success

William," he said. "You'll be Governor

of Ohio yet and after that President of the

McKinley was not the only President

with whom Mr. Hanna was on intimate

terms. He and Garfield were great friends,

almost chums, in fact, both before and

after the latter's elevation to the Presi-

The friendship began early in Garfield's

career and continued unclouded to the

day of the President's death. Residents

of Cleveland will tell the inquiring stranger

that whenever Garfield came to Cleveland

it was not an uncommon sight to see him

and Hanna walking arm in arm along the

streets and laughing and joking as heartily

One of Senator Hanna's marked char-

acteristics is his way of insisting upon

knowing everything about anything in

which he is interested and of finding it out

In 1880 he bought for \$50,000 the Euclid

Avenue Opera House, in Cleveland, which

had cost \$196,000 to build and had proved

a failure from the day of its opening. He

put a nephew, L. C. Hanna, in charge as

manager, and through him let it be known

that the opera house would present the

best attractions and make every effort

For some reason, possibly because the

prise, financial success attended the new

management from the start. That was

eminently satisfactory to Mr. Hanna, but

he wanted to find out just how the money

on the stage talking with the carpenter.

the property man, the stage manager

and everybody else employed thereon.

"Would that be an improvement?"

carpenter, sometimes Mr. Hanna.

Nor was Mr. Hanna long in forming ideas

of the kinds of attractions that he wanted

when his nephew thought it would be a

good thing to book a wrestling match

between Duncan Ross, the Scotch athlete.

who was then touring the country, and a

"It's not the right sort of thing for the

opera house," he said. "Don't book it."

Detroit wrestler named McLaughlin.

Mr. Hanna held a different view.

"Well, is everything satisfactory?"

"See any way in which the service might

As a result of this show of good will,

When he gives succor to any one, which

Some years ago, when Cleveland was

experiencing a particularly severe winter

was much mystery on the part of many of the organization's officers as to who was

aberant charity worker through whom Mr

In Germany Violins Are Made by Peasants

From the Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

There is no regular firm or factory for the

ing to S. R. Huyett, agent for Robert Paulus

of Markneukirchen, Saxony, exporter of musical strings and violins. Mr. Huyett said yesterday: "All the violins are made by peasant families and have been for years. From great-grandfather the art of making certain parts of the instrument is handed down in each family.

parts of the instrument is handed down in each family.

"The only one to try to establish a violin factory in Germany was an American company, but even American energy and push had to abandon the idea."

Hanna was supplying fuel.

"How is the family?"

"No kick coming, eh?"

be improved?"

to please the public.

mechanism.

as two care-free schoolboys.

henomenal majority of 120,000.

versation asked:

United States."

dential chair

Another similar prophecy Hanna was fulfilled in its entirety.

when called upon to do a piece of work.

HIS METHODS IN POLI-TICS AND IN BUSINESS

Senator Hanna's lively interest in the welfare of the young man in politics dates back to a lesson that the young mar brought home to him in the early '80s. Congressman Amos Townsend of Cleveland was up for reelection, and his Democratic opponent was Martin A. Foran, who hardly expected at first to win more than empty honors, as the district was Republican by several thousand majority.

But suddenly the serenity of the Repub licans was destroyed by demands on the part of the younger element, who earlier in the campaign had won out at the caucuses in many of the wards. The central committee of the district, of which Mr. Hanna was an influential member, had to recognize the boys, as they were called, but it did not and would not supply them with funds with which to carry on the cam-

paign in their words.
"What do you boys know about running a pampaign?" the committee asked. So the money was given to the former ward leaders, and the young men were referred to the very men they had defeated for comfort, which naturally was not forthcoming. That made the new leaders angry

"We'll teach 'em a lesson," they said. a his famous tariff bill. He met Mr. PWe'll show Mark Hanna and the rest that we're not to be treated like babies." They went quietly to work among the

young men of both parties.
"We young men should not look upon the campaign solely from the political issues involved," they argued. "There another thing equally important at

"It is this Shall the young men have something to say or shall they be strangled to death? The Republican central committee is ignoring us completely because it thinks we are powerless.

e have figured out the situation and have found that we can teach the old men a lesson. Let the young men vote for Foran, and we'll elect him by a large mafority in a Republican stronghold."

The young men worked early and late and quietly, but not so quietly that Mr. Hanna did not hear about it. But he was commed. On the contrary, he was

"Edgar," he said to one of the youngsters in his campley, "I hear that you, a good Republican, are working for Foran. "I am," was the reply.
"Well," said Hanna, smiling, "you're

making a mistake. Ed Foran will be snowed under on election day. You see." Election day came around and all over town the young Republicans turned out in great numbers, voted first, and then worked with the Democrats to get out the Foran vote. The Republican leaders were first amazed at the extent of the revolt, then angry, then thoroughly alarmed.

But they had awakened to their danger too late, and Foran was elected by the comfortable majority of 3.000. Mr. Hanna did not say anything about

the result for a couple of days; then he promulgated this bit of political philosophy, ! times had at last caught up with the enterto which he has faithfully adhered ever

of. The old voters are pretty safe all the was made, so night after night found him

It is accepted as truth in certain quarters that Mr. Hanna dominated Mr. McKinley when President, that he was really the power behind the throne. But those who knew them both best have always said that it was exactly the other way, that the President looked often to Mr. Hanna for advice but failed to accept it quite as frequently

as otherwise. Once a close friend of both Mr. McKinley and Mr. Hanna, who may be called John Smith, called on the latter to suggest a change of policy. Hanna listened long and attentively to the proposed programme and the reasons for adopting it.

Then he told his friend that he would hardly like to broach the subject to the at the opera house. This was shown in 1882, "For." added Mr. Hanna, "I have gone

over the same ground exactly with McKinley, and he is against the proposition." "But have you and has the President thought of this?" inquired the other, advancing his strongest point, which had been withheld for a last resort.

Mr. Hanna admitted that he had not. He then took a card and handed it to his visitor after writing upon it as follows: few weeks later the opera house had a new manager.

M. A. HANNA, U. S. S.
M. A. HANNA,
Chairman National Committee.
M. A. HANNA. JOHN SMITH.

"I have an appointment with the President at 12:30," said Hanna, "and I will give up my time to you. Send in this card Tell him all- you have told me, mention what you have just said at the last and see what happens."

Mr. Smith did as requested. When the card was shown to the President, he laughed. "Show the Senator in, Show the chairman in Show Mr. Hanna in. Show in his friend also."

The outcome of the talk which followed was eminently satisfactory to Mr. Smith.

As national campaign chairman, Marcus which also not infrequently makes itself Alonzo Hanna is the most businesslike evident in the shape of comforts and deliman who has ever filled the place. He cacies, if the man has answered that his does more work in less time; he sees every wife or a child is ill, the Senator is familiarly one he has an appointment with exactly known among his thousands of employees on the minute; he is pleasant and agreeable as "Uncle Mark." to all with whom he comes in contact; he never fails to laugh at a joke cracked by a visitor, if there's really a laugh in it; but is pretty often, he does not let his "left he rarely tries to be humorous himself hand know what the right doeth."

and he never wastes time in argument. He listens intently to what you have to one of the city's leading charitable organizations was kept so bountifully supplied with coal that the poor suffered very little from lack of fuel. For a long time there say, asks questions if he thinks you have not put your project in the best possible light, and at the end renders his decision at once with a simple, almost curt word.

If the word is "Yes," he adds sometimes: furnishing the coal, and when the secret did leak out it was through the overex-"Now, Mr. Blank, I shall leave the carrying out of this idea to you entirely," and after that he never gives a thought to the

details of the scheme. He looks for results, though, and if they are not forthcoming your next proposition

is likely to get scant attention. A He is particularly impatient when any one goes to him with a plan only half worked out. It has always been the same in his business affairs, and all his lieutenants in street railroading, iron, coal and banking

Senator Hanna likes a man who can do things. Above all he likes a man who has initiative, and equally he dislikes a JEWS WHO HELP CHRISTIANS.

ONLY CUPID UPSETS THE GOOD FRIENDSHIP OF THE POLES.

Neighborliness. Stifled in the Old Country, Stronger Than Religious Prejudice Here in a Free Land—Race Romances Seen Down in Essex Street.

In the ever turning civic machine of ssimilation whereby the tens of thousands of immigrants who land upon our shores are manufactured into American citizens there are to be seen many singular processes. Perhaps one of the most curious is the transformation of many Christian Poles into Jews, being taught by these same Jews their first civic duties, having their first taste of American home life in Jewish homes and in many cases marrying into Jewish families and entering the fold of the Jewish religion.

All earnest students of sociology in New York have here a theme which should excite their interest, and the chance student of human documents who seeks human nterest, romance and dramatic effects in the variegated stream of New York life will find a glance at this singular phenome-

he had ideas, and as much at twenty years non equally interesting. The headquarters of the Christian Poles in lew York are in the Ghetto with the Jews with Mr. Herrick's ability that he then remarked that Herrick was made out of and about Essex, Orchard, Suffolk and Gubernatorial and Presidential timber-a Hester streets. Essex street, between prophecy that was partly fulfilled last Grand and Hester, is full of them. There November when Mr. Herrick was elected are several employment agencies run by Governor of the Buckeye State by the Jews for the especial benefit of Poles, one of them in Essex street and another in Grand street, where Polish girls and Polish mer are assisted to find work.

The reason for this peculiar state of af fairs is very human. It shows how potent is the neighborly feeling to break down racial and religious barriers.

In Poland the Jews and Christian peas ants do not live on especially friendly terms. There are barriers between them. But the Jews were the pioneers in emigrating to America, the Desired Land, and since they showed the way the Christian

peasants have been flocking here. Poles who heard of the success of afore-time Jewish neighbors in the land across the sea would write or through persons going across communicate with their Jewish acquaintances in New York. The older Jewish immigrants all speak the Polish language, and when the Poles land here It is to the Jews they turn for guidance and help in the strange country they have invaded. They are taken to board in Jewish homes; they are helped to secure work by Jewish friends, and the free air of America cultivates the kindlier feelings

that were starved in the Old World. The Christian Poles and the Polish Jews have many subjects to talk over in common-their old friends, their old homes, their old sorrows-and there is no more potent attraction to bring clashing natures into harmony than a discussion of mutual woes. Especially is their common hatred toward the Russian Government a cementing factor. Poles and Russian Jews are both revolutionary where the Czar's rule is concerned.

It is by the Jew that the Pole is told that he can go where he likes and do what he likes, so long as he does no wrong in this

country. "What?" exclaims the greener Pole. "The papers can say what they like. But how? Do not the police stop that?"

"There are no censors in America," he

"And you Jews can go where you like?"

"It is so-praised be the Name." And the Pole looks all his wonder. Many of these Polaks obtain work in Jewish establishments. One of them who talked with the writer long ago was fairly bubin America he could make \$14 a week, a sum equal to 28 rubles in Poland. In Poland, he said, he would have been glad to make two or two and a half rubles a

As a result, he soon began making sug-Other Polaks work side by side with gestions about this piece of scenery or Jews as clothing operators in factories. the method of operating some particular They are taken about the city on their arrival here, if, as most of them do, they "Why don't you do it this way?" he would stop in New York, and told how they must begin, then outline his idea, and close with: live. Their political power is explained to them, and the value of the vote, and the If the carpenter, or whoever he might be, influence of the Jew upon these American thought the idea a good one, he would citizens in the making is very great. It say so; if not, discussion was sure to follow will as time goes on be a factor in political until one or the other was convinced that he was wrong. Sometimes it would be the

Living together as a happy family in the common interests that attract them Polaks and Jews get on very well until the little rascal Cupid, who plays pranks on the East Side as elsewhere, comes along and sets them by the ears. Then trouble arises, and, as a rule, budding love affairs are nipped in that state by stern parents. is usually the case that it is a Polish man and a Jewish girl who are entangled

by Cupid, not the reverse. Sometimes, however, love triumphs, and as often as not it is the Pole who changes The nephew ignored Mr. Hanna's advice. The match was booked and pulled off. A his religion, not the Jewish maiden who gives up hers. One of the barbers in Rivington street is a Polak, who not long ago was inducted with all traditional cere Senator Hanna's attitude toward his emmonies into the Jewish faith, and married ployees is neither stand-offish nor offhis Jewish charmer. The rite attracted a hand. Many a coal miner or a street railgreat crowd to the Henry street synaway conductor can testify to the fact that gogue. In Bayonne, N. J., only a week Mr. Hanna has slapped him squarely beor so ago the reverse was shown. There it was the Jewish girl who became a Chris-

tween the shoulders as he sang out cheerily: "Good morning, Bill!" But not one has ever had the Senator crack lokes with The facts about a typical love affair tha ended-well, let the end wait for a little-A joke is never looked for; but when an a love affair between a Polak and a maiden employee meets Hanna the former knows of the Ghetto are told by the Forward, a by experience that he will be asked such Yiddish newspaper.

"In a Jewish family in New York there was a Polish boarder, a very young and handsome man. The Christian Pole and the Jewish family came from the same town in the old country. There the family had been on the best of terms with all the Christians, and especially with this young Pole. He knew Yiddish and was always about the Jewish home.

"The family came to America and often received greetings from the young Pole n letters and through fellow countrymen who came over. He told them that he missed them greatly and that he was very anxious to come to America and see them. After a while his longing to come stirred so much sympathy that a number of his landsmen, both Poles and Jews, subscribed enough money to buy a ticket, which was sent to him, and the young Pole came to

New York. "He received the best of welcomes and was taught to be a clothing operator by his Jewish friends. The family received him as one of themselves, and even got into trouble on his account, as one of its prominent relatives, a pious, orthodox man, sed to eat with them on Saturday, and he disliked to have to sit at table alongside a Pole. He choked over every bite on account of the Pole's presence.

"The Pole soon became a well-to-do artisan. He visited his Polish landsmen, but most of the time he was to be found in the houses of his Jewish friends.

"The Pole soon became 'greened out;' that is, experienced in American life. He began to wear good clothes, and it was seen that he was a very pretty chap. By and by he moved to another family, where the head of the house had a pretty daughter, the TEXAS' NEW OIL BOOM TOWN

"It soon became whispered about that the Pole and the girl were in love and a commotion arose. It was told every-where that the Jewish girl had bought the GUSHING WELLS. ecktie worn by the Pole as a love present. The girl was taken to task by her family. She swore by 'dead vows' that there was no truth in the story, but she was not be-

"Then a Polish landswoman of the young man invited him to her house and began to 'pull his tongue.' The Pole confessed that he loved the girl more than his own life and that she loved him. He promised his Christian friends, however, that, rather than bring sorrow upon them and his Jewish friends at once, he would not marry the girl and change her religion. Neither would

he become a Jew, he said. The words brought a cessation of anxiety for a time. Then, about two weeks later, the girl and the Pole were caught kissing each other in Jackson Park. But a few days later the Pole turned his back on New York and went to Chicago and the girl married a man of her own race."

A case well known in the quarter puts the burden of obligation for once upon the Jew. A poor Jew was brought to New York by a Pole who had been his friend in the old country and who came to America. He wrote to his Jewish friend that all the Jews in New York were doing well and that ne should immigrate. Finally he sent a ticket and money to bring his family. It cost the Pole all his savings—several hundred dollars—but he gladly gave them up and boarded with his friend when he settled

WHERE BALL TEAMS WILL TRAIN. All but Washington's Will Get Ready in Southern Reserts.

Eight, or exactly half, of the ball teams n the American and the National leagues will do their spring training in Georgia and Texas. The only team that will not go South is that of the Washington American League club, which will remain at home.

The New York Americans, under Manager Clark Griffith, will assemble in Washing ton on March 6 and go to Atlanta for pr liminary practice, to be followed by a trip through cities of the Southern League, including New Orleans. Then they will come North, playing a game in Baltimore and arriving in this city the first week in April to play several exhibition games before the opening championship game with the Boston world beaters on April 14. The New York Nationals, under Manager

ohn McGraw, will probably go by boat to Charleston, thence to Birmingham, where they will not tarry long but will make an extended tour of the Southern cities visiting New Orleans, where there is much interest in the players of the big league teams McGraw's men, like the Americans will arrive home in time for some exhibition games at the Polo Grounds prior to the opening of the championship race.

The two teams in Philadelphia will both eave for the South about March 14. Manager Connie Mack has selected Spartanurg, S. C., as the training ground for the Americans, while the Nationals will go to Savannah in the care of their new manager. Hugh Duffy.

Both Boston teams will also go to Georgia, the champion Americans to Macon and the Nationals to Thomasville. Four teams will get ready on Texas soil. The Cincinnatis are booked for Dalla, the Cievelands for San Antonio, the Chicago Americans for Marlin and the St. Louis Browns for Corsicana. Ed Hanlow will take the Brooklyns to Columbia, S. C., as usual

as usual.

James A. Hart has completed arrangements for the Chicago Nationals, under Frank Selee, to groom themselves for the fray at Los Angeles, Cal. This will be the most elaborate and expensive trip taken the Chicago club always does busine the Chicago caus ampion Pittsburgs will this way. The champion Pittsburgs will train in Hot Springs, Ark., a popular resort with ball players in winter. They will be under the direction of Fred Clarke. Frank Robison's St. Louis Nationals, with Kid Nichols at the helm and Joe Corbett

as one of the stars, will probably limber up at Little Rock or in that neighborhood. The Detroit Americans will go to Shreve

port, La.
So it can be seen that the major league so it can be seen that the major league club owners have come to the conclusion that training in Southern climes pays. It was not so very long ago that the New York Nationals set the fashion of remaining in the North. The players were sent to in the North. The players need to Lakewood, with disastrous results. It was a case of saving expenses, and all of the magnates believed it was good policy until a howl went up from the ball cranks all

ver the country.

If these Southern towns are properly managed few teams can come home without getting the money. A Sunday game in New Orleans, for instance, yields perhaps \$2,000 or \$3,000 for the visiting club, an amount that comes near paying the bulk

of the training expenses.

In picking out places to train, the managers of the big teams must consider hotel accommodations, railroads, climate and the chances of finding enough local players to fill out an opposing team. Some of the clubs take twenty-five men South. and they pay at the rate of \$2.50 a day board for each of them. The transportation is expensive, and in case of rain it is simply a dead loss to the man who puts up the money. But that is one of the chances money. But that is one of the chances one takes when he invests his money in professional baseball. Southern trips generally denote prosperity, and from the arrangements already made it would seem that both of the big leagues expect to enjoy a record breaking season of success.

ORDER THEIR DRINKS BY MAIL. Real Prohibition in Maine Increases Post Office Receipts.

OLD TOWN, Me., Feb. 6 .- Since County Attorney Bert Smith has made repeated raids and stopped the sale of liquors in the barrooms, hotels and drug stores of Penobscot county, it is estimated that the local post offices have doubled their earnings from sales of money orders, which are sent to Kentucky and to other centres where liquor is distilled.

Report has it that the post office of Brewer ends away more than \$200 a week, while the business of the post offices at Old Town, Newport and Dexter is nearly as large. Now and then a man sends to Boston

for a barrel of ale or a few cases of beer for his own consumption, and in rare instances some old fellow gets a half barrel of rum from Medford; but the bulk of the trade is in whiskey, which comes by express from the distilleries in lots of a gallon r more.

Every train from the West brings in great piles of square wooden boxes, which bear the names of the purchasers, and as a rule no box is permitted to remain in the station over night. During the heavy snow last week the express offices were besieged by anxious and thirsty persons who had forwarded their orders a week or more ago and who were impatient over the delay caused by snowdrifts.

The messengers who deliver the goods

from the express offices say that morethan 200 gallons of Kentucky whiskey passes through Bangor every day to private cus-tomers who reside in the county. The average price paid is \$3 a gallon for liquor

Those who have tasted the goods say the quality is much better than any whiskey which has been retailed from the Maine ing sorrow to the topers, as the new order of things was expected to do, the prohibition measures have resulted in making everybody who has adopted the new method

BATSON REMARKABLE FOR ITS

It Has Acquired 3,000 Population in Three Months-Sudden Fortunes for the Natives-Field Discovered Because the Sky Overhead Was Clear and Blue and Judge Bouglass's Feet Tingled. BATSON, Tex., Feb. 4 .- A country store,

blacksmith shop and one residence made up this place less than three months ago. Batson to-day has a population of more than 3.000. It is a hard working, restless and excited

throng. Scenes that were common in the boom mining camps of the West in the earlier days are witnessed here day and

The town is growing at the rate of 1,000 residents each month. It promises to outstrip the other oil towns of Texas if the oil in this new field holds out. The discovery of oil here was made early

in November, as a result of wildcatting. The first well was of the gusher type and had a daily output of about 30,000 barrels. It was situated fourteen miles from the nearest railroad point, and the road to Batson was rough and hard to travel This drawback did not prevent a rush for the scene of the new discovery by thousands of speculators, investors and others as soon as the fact became public that a

gusher had been struck. There has been no abatement in the rush. The new town of Batson sprang up almost in a night.

At first it was a great camp of tents. The erection of buildings was begun as soon as lumber could be hauled here. There are now many substantial business houses ffice buildings and residences, but hundreds of people are still living in tents. Men who have made hundreds of thou-

sands of dollars out of oil, millionaires who are here to seek investment or look after their property interests, put up without complaint with the crude accommodation which the town affords. They are satisfied with a cot for a bed and a tent for a lodging

All kinds of municipal improvements are being installed as rapidly as possible. Telegraph and telephone lines have been built to the town. An electric railway is being constructed from Batson to Liberty, a distance of twenty miles. Two town site companies have been organized and are selling residence lots for several hundred dollars each. A branch of the Santa Fé Railroad which was recently completed to Saratoga, Tex., is to be extended to this

These are only a few of the many pubic improvements which have been augurated or are proposed. More than two hundred teams are constantly employed in hauling lumber and other construction material from Liberty to Batson.

The proved area of the Batson oil field s several times larger than that of Sour Lake or Spindle Top. The product is more valuable for refining purposes than that of the other Texas fields for the reason that it has a paraffin base, while the other oils, with the exception of that of the Corsicans field, have an asphalt base. Tests show that one barrel of the Batson oil produces refined oil and by-products to the value of

Every well that has been drilled to depth of about 1.100 feet develops into a great gusher, throwing the oil to a height f from 200 to 300 feet. Another thing that makes this field remarkable is that three strata of oil are encountered, one at 400 feet, another at about 700 feet, and the third at 1,100 feet.

in paying quantities. In the shallow depths the oil is of the Sour Lake and spindle Top variety, while at the greatest depth it is of lighter quality. About seventyfive wells are being drilled at this time. The land embraced in the Batson oil field was worth about \$3 an acre before oil was discovered. Some of this land has since

been sold for \$8,000 an acre in large tracts, while the smaller tracts have brought as high as \$15,000 an acre. As was the case at Sour Lake and Spindle Top, the owners of the land at the time the discovery was made are the ones who have

realized the greatest profits on their original investment. Wealth came to them in one An instance is related of the sudden rise to wealth of an old negro named Macon Jackson, who lived with his wife and seven children on a little farm of twenty acres which he owned. He managed to provide

a scanty amount of food and clothes for his family by tilling the poor soil and raising a few hogs. The farm upon which he lived had been handed down to him from his father, and he had hardly been ten miles away from it since he was born. He had never seen a

outside world. When the rush to Batson began after the discovery of oil the investors and speculators soon hunted up Jackson. They learned that he had a clear title to the little farm, and its location in the very heart of

It took Jackson several days to understand what all the excitement was about but, with the aid and advice of white friends who took an interest in his welfare, he finally grasped the situation. He developed

acumen as a trader. Scores of men who were anxious to buy the land visited him each day and made him offer after offer, but he refused them all. It was some time before he could be induced

to fix a price for the land. Finally he told his callers that he would sell the twenty acres for \$500,000 cash. He had no conception of what such an amount of money meant, but he held out for that sum for several days, until one of his advisers told him that it was excessive and that \$100,000 would be about right.

He reduced his figures to that sum and the land was quickly snapped up. It was taken by three of the large oil producing companies and the cash was handed over o Jackson. "Fo' de good Lord's sake, what's I gwine

ter do wif all dis money?" asked the old negro when a bundle of bills of the \$1,000 enomination was handed over to him. He again sought the advice of his white friends, and accompanied by one of them he made the journey to Liberty, where the train was taken to Beaumont and the money iaced on deposit to his credit in the banks. He kept out \$100, and with part of this he purchased a big roll of colored ribbon, a great array of clothing for his wife and children and three fine hound pups.

With his bundles and the three dogs he returned to his humble home at Batson. "Thar'll be some mighty good fox hunt in' 'round here when dem pups get growed up," he remarked to his friends.

Jackson has used very little of his money up to this time. He has placed his younger children in good schools and says that he will give them the best education that can be had in this country. He still lives with his family in his two-room cabin. About the only change that is noticeable in him is that he has quit hard work and

now devotes his time to training his three hound pups. He says that he has plenty to eat and a comfortable place to sleep-that

is all he wants in this life. Judge W. L. Douglass of Beaumont was the president of the company that discovered oil here. The wildoat well was bored at his suggestion. He came here and selected the location for it. When asked how he came to choose this

spot, he said: "I did it this way. I would go to Sour Lake and Spindle Top and on clear days would notice that at those particular points the sky would be unusually blue. Even if it was cloudy elsewhere the sky would be clear and blue over those oil fields. "And then I began dieting myself. After

I thought I was in prime condition I went barefooted to these same places and noticed a peculiar tingling sensation in my fee when I got over the oil pools. "Well, I just walked around in the woods and on the prairies until I saw an unusually

blue spot in the sky and my feet had that tingling sensation. I put a stake down at the spot and came back to Beaumont and raised the money to bore the well." The gas which comes from the oil storage tanks here has been very troublesome and has caused many prostrations and one death.

This trouble has been remedied by the

construction of pipes which conduct the

gas away from the tanks. The gas is burned at the ends of the pipes. The gas is burning day and night, and the pillars of fire light up the heavens at night so brightly that the reflection i plainly seen twenty miles away. It is

proposed to pipe this gas to other towns in this region and utilize it for manufactur-SENATOR BURTON'S CLOTHES.

Why He Shunted His Cheeker-Board Sui

for His Present Attire. The statement printed in THE SUN Sunday about "Kansas' admiration of Senator Burton because of his ability to wear a frock coat and a silk hat without seeming to be proud is quite true. But the story should be supplemented by the following, told by a man who was in Kansas when the incident occurred:

"It was at the time," he said, "when Gov. L. U. Humphreys was called upon to appoint a Senator to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Plumb in the winter

"The Legislature was not in session Nearly all the Kansas statesmen were in Topeka at the time. Kansas was ambitious to have somebody in the Senate as an offset to Peffer. "The Governor's rooms at the Copeland

House were kept open day and night by aspirants and their friends. One evening at dinner Ralph Burton came to the table where old George T. Anthony, who had been Governor of the State in 1876-1878. and I were sitting. "George Anthony was one of the great brains of Kansas. He might have been a

faculty-if you can call it a faculty-of calling things by their everyday names. "When Burton took his seat Anthony introduced him. I had heard about Burton. but had never seen him before to know "He was attired in a suit of clothes which

would have got him past the gate of any racetrack in the country. If Hugh McLaughlin had ever seen that suit he would have bought it for a checker board on sight. "Anthony opened the talk. As I recall it, he said to Burton:

'I s'pose you are after Plumb's seat Ralph. I am an older man than you, so

let me give you some advice.

"Ingalls was a faultless dresser, but it wasn't his clothes that elected him. Plumb was a farmer in his clothes. You know, he never wore a necktie except when he went to the White House. But it wasn't In all these veins, or basins, oil is found tieless collar that got him his place in the Senate. Times are changing some in Kansas

Ralph. Clothes will cut a good deal of show in this appointment.

"Bishop W. Perkins, who is likely to be the appointee, is a good model for you to look at. He never shows up except in a frock coat and a span fired silk hat.

"The Governor is a plain dresser, Ralph, but he likes to see Kansas politicians wear

fashionable attire.

"George Royal Peck, the general solicitor of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, is quite a favorite with the Governor, but George's shirt fronts and cuffs are a trifle sporty for a United States Senator. The stripes in Peck's front are big enough for the American flag.

stripes in Peck's front are big enough for the American flag.

"Ralph, I know your ambition. But you'll never reach it until you lay off that checker board suit.

"When George Glick was elected Gov-ernor in 1883, on the Democratic ticket, the question was raised about the unironed shirts he wore. But he had his day. charge you, Burton, to fling away that

"Just then Bish Perkins came into the dining room looking as if he had been turned out by a tailor. The waiters in the dining room nearly upset the tables trying to get to him—and Burton had not even get a bit at an elieu up to the table. got a bite at an olive, up to that time. and anon, however, Burton's ey on a gazing tour at Bish Perkins

"I did not see Burton after that for some

time, but when I had my second glimpse of him, his attire showed that he had taken old George Anthony's advice. Perkins had been appointed.

"From that day until the present Ralph Burton has never appeared in public with-out his frock coat and silk hat. When he showed up in the Philadelphian convention that renominated McKinley, as the head of the Kansas delegation, he had to be told

by the sergeant-at-arms to take his hat off. He did it, but he held it where every one could see it." WHERE ARMIES HAVE FOUGHT. Men Have Made War on Ice and Beneath Earth's Surface.

From the Washington Post When the American marines and the Colombian troops recently confronted each other at Colon it looked for a time as if a battle was to be fought on the pier of th Royal Mail Steamship Company. The pier is rather an unusual place to fight

a battle, but battles have been fought in many

curious places, ranging from mountain peak

to sewers, from ice fields to desert sands

At the battle of Monterey, in the Mex ican war, the Americans were able to command the streets of the city with their artillery, but they had difficulty in dislodging the Mexicans from the houses. So, the city being built of stone or adobe in solid blocks of houses, the Yankees broke through the walls from one house to another, fighting and driving out the enemy, so that the battle of Monterey was largely fought indoors.

In one of the battles of the wars of William the Silent for the independence of the Nether-lands the Spanish ships were frozen in on the Zuyder Zee. The Dutch came out of horseback over the ice and attacked them. This is probably the only battle in which cavalry was ever used directly against ships. Several other combats were fought between troops on the ice in these wars, and

orn skates. The battle of Austerlitz was partly fought on a frozen lake, and when the allies were retreating across it the shot from the French artillery, plunging into the ice and breaking it up, caused the death of thousands of Rus-siens and Austriace. artillery, plunging into the ice and breaking it up, caused the death of thousands of Russians and Austrians.

Of the many underground battles which have taken place in history, the flereest was probably that of the siege of Haarlem in the Dutch wars. The Spaniards mined and the Dutch countermined with equal industry, and below the ground a flerce conflict raged. When the Versailles troops took Paris after the Commune they chased some of the Communistroops to the great sewers of the French capital, where some desperate struggles took place.

one occasion the infantry is said to have

FIGHT WITH A CUTTLEFISH,

ADVENTURE THAT DROVE OLD MAN LONGTIN INLAND.

Mone in a Small Boat When the Sucker Armed Tentacle Caught Him-Hacked Himself Free With an Axe-Once

Refere a Whale Dragged Him Away. GASPE BASIN, Canada, Feb. 6 .- The lestruction wrought among the fish along the Bay by small sharks and seals is forcing some of the best of the population to seek homes in other places. Unless the Government lends its aid to the fishing business the Dominion is in danger of losing one of its important industries.

All classes of the community are calling for a system of bounties upon both seal and dogfish, such as is paid for the scalps of wolves. If that were determined upon Sshermen would regularly undertake the destruction of these pests. Experiments made not long ago show that work would thus be afforded to the men in the depth of winter at a time when there is little else to do.

Not far from the Anticosti coast long lines of stout rope were let down more than a hundred fathoms. These were fitted with shark hooks and baited. Evidently shark provender was scarce, for the fish bit greedily and were easily captured, made helpless, perhaps, by the sudden change to the lower pressure of water nearer the surface.

Observers say that the dog fish or mackerel shark seeks the deepest water available for his winter quarters, perhaps for the sake of warmth. It was in these waters that old Jacob Longtin received a shock and an injury which sent him away from the seaboard to work in an inland town. The old man had been one of the most

adventurous souls along the coast. He it was who, when acting as harpooner in Hudson's Bay was knocked overboard by a blow from a whale's tail and dragged through the water because a bight of the "fast" line had twisted around his ankle. He contrived to get at his clasp knife, open it and sever the line. Though much exhausted he managed to cling to the

bucket to which the line had been attached.

until picked up by the boats of another ship. He insisted upon setting his own broken leg and made a good job of it, too. According to his own statement he never ost his grip altogether until one day when, as he was drifting in his fishing boat past Anticosti, he idly threw an old bolt into what looked like a mass of well washed wreckage. Immediately there arose a great hooked beak, "as big as a water hanker." Longtin declared. In an instant the head was alongside the slowly moving boat, and from the depths came two long, pink arms, twenty feet of them, with padlike suckers on one side. These two feelers coiled themselves about the boat and one of them fastened on the man's bare arm. Longtin declares he thought his very life greater power had he not had that Western and soul were being dragged out of him. He was being pulled from his seat, when his hand met the handle of his axe. In a moment he struck at the head, but the blow

> His next blow was at the great limb which grasped him, and this he maimed seriously. The pain in the injured arm increased tenfold, but another hack at the snakelike tentacle severed it altogether, and the

glanced from the curved bill as from solid

monster sank beneath the surface. Asked if he noticed any discoloration of the water, as is usual when the cuttlefish retreats, Longtin invariably answers, "I tell you, everything was black just then, and all I am sure of is that my arm hurt as though the devil had hold of it, and I

was as seasick as a baby."

The wound on his arm never healed.

The doctors said it was as though he had been cupped, the marks of the teeth with which each sucker is armed being distinctly visible. The Mistake of a Veteran

Methuseleh scanned the service pension bill.
"If I had only thought to enlist for a couple of days," he complained, "just see how well I would With a sigh for the lost opportunity, he prattied of a snowfall he remembered 800 years back.

Bladder and Rheumatism

Cure Themselves at Home-Does Away With Surgical Operations—Positively Cures Bright's Disease and Worst Cases of Rhenmatism-Thousands Already Cured-Note Endorsers.

TRIAL TREATMENT AND 64-PAGE BOOK FREE At last there is a scientific way to cure your self of any kidney, bladder or rheumatic disease in a very short time in your own home and with out the expense of doctors, drugglist or surgeons. The credit belongs to Dr. Edwin Turnock, a noted



have tried my discovery. The test is free."

have tried my discovery. The test is free."

now in sole possession of certain ingredients which have all along been needed and without which cures were impossible. The doctor seems justified in his strong statements as the treatment has been thoroughly investigated besides being tried in hospitals, sanitariums, etc., and has been found to be all that is claimed for it. It contains nothing harmful, but nevertheless the highest authorities say it will positively cure Bright's disease, diabetes, dropsy, gravel, weak back, stone in the bladder, bloated bladder, frequent desire to urinate, albumenaria, sugar in the funce, pains in the back, legs, sides and over the kidaeys, swelling of the feet and ankies, retention of urine, scalding, gesting up nights, pain in the bladder, wetting the bed and such rheumatic affections as chronic muscular or inflammatory rheumatism, scialica, rheumatic neuralgia, lumbago, gout, etc., which are now known to be due entirely to uric acid poison in the kidneys—in short, every form of kidney, bladder or urinary trouble in man, woman or child.

That the ingredients will do all this is the opinion of such authorities as Dr. Wilks of Guy's Hospital, London: the editors of the United States Dispensatory and the American Pharmacopria, both official works: Dr. H. C. Wood, member of the National Academy of Science, and a long list of others who speak of it in the highest terms. But all this and more is explained in a ft-page illustrated book which sets forth the doctor's original views and goes deeply into the subject of kidney, bladder and rheumatic diseases. He wants you to have this book as well as a trial treatment of his discovery, and you can get them entirely free, without stamps or money, by addressing the Turnock Medical Co., 823 Turnock Building, Chicago, Ill., and as thousands have already been curret there is every reason to believe it will cure you if only you will be thoughtful enough to send for the free trial and book. Write the first spare moment you have and soon you will be

It would seem that any reader so afflicted should write the company at once since no money is involved and the indorsements are from such a high and trustworthy source.

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